

damaging types of management are avoided. The Invertebrate Site Register organised by NCC is timely in these respects and it is hoped that entomologists will take full opportunity to see that their interests are taken into account.

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THE USE OF THE TERM 'POCK-MARK' IN ENTOMOLOGY. — Coleophorid leaf-mining larvae make a small entrance hole in the cuticle, the case being fixed at its orifice to the edge of the hole, so that the larva can fully extend itself to feed on the parenchyma without having entirely to quit the safety of its case. The larva then detaches its case and moves elsewhere, leaving behind a conspicuous blanched portion of leaf where it has fed and the tell-tale circular hole so familiar to microlepidopterists. In appearance, this hole resembles in miniature a pit or scar left by a pock, and so 'pock-mark' is suggested as a suitable term for this characteristic and well-known feature among the Coleophoridae. — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

COLEOPHORA PARIPENNELLA ZELLER — A NEW FOODPLANT. — A single larval case of what appeared to be *Coleophora paripennella* was found on 9th June 1981 feeding on *Cirsium arvense* on a wide verge adjacent to the A 299 Thanet Way at Whitstable, Kent. The larva fed for about a week on *Cirsium* and the moth emerged on 14th. July 1981, which Dr. J. D. Bradley very kindly confirmed as *C. paripennella*. Other micro-lepidopterists are believed to have recorded this species from *Cirsium* but I can find no published reference. — N. F. HEAL, Fosters, Detling Hill, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.

CARPOPHILUS SEXPUSTULATUS (FABR.) (COL.: NITIDULIDAE) IN SURREY WITH A NOTE ON ITS HABITS IN BRITAIN. — Amongst beetles revealed by removing the loose bark of a large oak log on 17.iii.1981 in Richmond Park (TQ 1871) was a single example of this species. This would appear to be a new record for the vice-county of Surrey.

In a report for the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology entitled "A Bibliograph of the occurrence of Certain Woodland Coleoptera" by Paul T. Harding (1978), *Carpophilus sexpustulatus* is referred to grade 3 ("indicator of Old Forest in certain circumstances"). This is borne out by the present finding, seeing as Richmond Park has existed for some considerable time.

Occasionally found in stored products, the beetle is found in normal circumstances under the bark of logs — usually those of oak, but also beech, hornbeam, spruce, pine etc. However it seems that the adult will visit carrion (vide *Ent. Mo. Mag.* xviii. 1907, p.82). Most captures stem from the period January to June. The published records of which I am aware give rise to the following list of vice-counties — all in England: 8, 15, 16, 25, 31, 56, 63, 64.

I thank Messrs A. A. Allen, P. M. Hammond and P. T. Hammond and P. T. Harding for their comments. — D. PRANCE, 23 Brunswick Road, Kingston Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.